

FRANCE DELAYS ACTION ON FRISCO EXPOSITION

Ewing's Proposed Amendment to Kahn Act Delays the Appropriation.

PARIS, December 27.—No appropriation for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco has yet been voted by the French parliament. The cause of the delay is understood to be the bill drawn up by Thomas Ewing, United States commissioner of patents, which is pending before the United States Senate, and is intended to amend the Kahn act for the protection of the models and designs of exhibitors passed by Congress in September.

Influential members of the budget committee of both French chambers express themselves as disposed to wait to see what the American Congress is going to do with the Ewing bill before taking into consideration the desire of the French government to have an initial advance of \$500,000 voted by the French parliament.

Assurances Received.—The foreign office has received assurances from both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that no congressional legislation will meet with their approval which changes essentially the September law.

These assurances are said to satisfy completely the French cabinet, the feeling in the budget committee of the chamber of deputies and the senate is in favor of postponing action until all ground for distrust has been removed.

The chambers will probably adjourn Monday until the second week in January.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS WILL PUT UP best suit, new coat and new shoes for \$10.00. Thine and Thine. J. H. SIMMS, 1840 7th St. N.W.

OFFICE OF MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the District of Columbia, cor. 13th and New York Ave., December 15, 1913. Policies holders are notified that policies expire on the last Monday in December (26th instant), and the rate of renewal for 1914 is 10 per cent on the premium notes. The managers have ordered paid to the policy holders a return of savings, according to the value of each policy on the last Monday in December. POLICIES MUST BE PRESENTED FOR INDEMNITY OF THE PAYMENTS, except where held in connection with loans, in which case the policy must be brought in later to have duplicate amounts entered. POLICIES WITH UNPAID BALANCE AND AVOID THE CROWD.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Washington American Loan and Trust Company, Inc., will be held at the club in the Southern building, Washington, District of Columbia, on the 6th DAY OF JANUARY, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the year 1914, and for such other business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

WANTED.—INFORMATION. CONCERNING person who placed infant of Catherine Lynch and James Kelly, born August 15, 1913, with colored woman with instructions to place in St. Vincent's Asylum, 10th and G Sts. N.W., under name of Mary Lizzie Lynch. Address Mrs. PRICE, 443 Lorraine ave., Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Washington and Georgetown, 7th and Louisiana Sts., N.W., December 27, 1913. The Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown will meet at the office on MONDAY, January 6, 1914, for the purpose of electing 15 directors for the ensuing year. Polls open at 11 a.m. and close at 12 m.

THE ART OF PAINTING UNCOMMONLY good results and most beautiful work can be done in an art that has its masters in the craftsmen and not in the materials. For the best results, call on "The Job" by G. H. MARKWARD, 1210 14th St., N.W.

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WHEN YOU ARE THINKING OF MAKING A change in your residence, either to purchase or rent, you cannot afford to do so without consulting our list. CALL, PHONE OR WRITE US. MOORE & CO., 1222 H St., N.W.

CONSOLIDATED CAR SERVICE will make special trips at reduced rates. Foreign shipments. For rates and conditions, call on us. 1500 15th St. N.W. SECURITY STORAGE CO., 1500 15th St. N.W.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK. By order of the board of directors a meeting of the shareholders of the capital stock of the bank, No. 500 7th St. N.W., in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 27th day of January, 1914, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., to consider and determine the question of amending the third article of the articles of association so that the largest number of which the board of directors may consist may be increased, to determine the number of such increase, and the terms and conditions for the ensuing year. JOHN C. ECKLOFF, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Washington American Loan and Trust Company, Inc., will be held at the club in the Southern building, Washington, District of Columbia, on the 6th DAY OF JANUARY, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the year 1914, and for such other business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

FOR COATS STEAMED, REFINED, MUFFED and made to order. Remodeling a special. All work guaranteed. Phone Lincoln 2220. J. W. MANDLEY, 1212 H St. N.W.

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE OFFICES on the corner of 14th and New York Ave., N.W., suitable for law, office, or store. Light and well ventilated. Elevator service. Call on J. W. MANDLEY, 1212 H St. N.W.

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SPIRITUALISM. MEETINGS MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, 8 p.m. sharp. Messages. Free. Mrs. J. E. MALBY, 807 M. Version of N.W., back of Carnegie Library. Phone N. 3705.

DISTRICTS CLAIM NOT A LIE

Contention of Federal Obligation to Capital Was Made Early.

JOHN CARROLL BRENT'S PAPER WRITTEN IN 1844

Applies Precisely to the Present Situation, Citing the Government's Neglect.

Washington's contention that the United States should participate in its maintenance is not a modern development. Indeed, long before the enactment in 1878 of the statute which the Supreme Court has styled the District's organic act, the claim was advanced in behalf of the capital that the federal government owed it a large balance on account of improvements and municipal maintenance. In 1841 John Carroll Brent, grandnephew of Archbishop Carroll, a graduate of Georgetown College and secretary of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association from its inception, and also of the Washington National Monument Association, wrote a series of articles on the subject of the relations between the District and the United States, one of which, transmitted to The Star by Thomas Forsyth Nelson, is herewith reproduced as an interesting contribution to the discussion now in progress on the same topic.

Agreement Not Complied With.

In order to show that Congress has exercised but little liberality in its legislation toward this District and city, I beg to suggest the following points: In the first place, the government, by an understanding between the parties, engaged to apply the proceeds of sales of the public lots toward making streets, bridges and other improvements, but has almost entirely failed to comply with said agreement. Secondly, Government, in addition to the violation of this understanding, has paid no taxes on its property, amounting to upward of \$750,000, and scarcely contributed anything toward District and city improvements, but has left, although receiving as a gift from the original proprietors four-fifths of the land covered by the plan of the city, about thirty miles of streets and bridges and 2,000,000 feet of paved way, to be paid by self-taxation by citizens. Thirdly, The plan of the city, made by government without consultation with the settlers, creating avenues and streets 100 to 160 feet wide, and embracing an area of 7,134 acres, necessarily forced upon the inhabitants the necessity of supporting the great burden of these 7,134 acres, government retained as reservations 4,114 for streets, avenues, etc., and 3,020 for parks, and the proprietors but for 512, at the rate of \$25 per acre, and returned to them half of the building lots 1,068 acres thus keeping 3,111 acres as a free gift.

Bound to Make Improvements.

Fourthly, Government, having the right of soil and exclusive jurisdiction in the premises, was and is bound in consequence to make all necessary improvements, and, in so doing, places this city under no particular pecuniary obligation, but simply complies with the dictates of duty—equal benefits create equal burdens and expenditures. Fifthly, As no private efforts or means could create sufficient accommodations for government and Congress, by making roads, avenues, streets, bridges, lighting streets, etc., the duty did and does devolve upon Congress and the nation. Sixthly, The sum of \$1,638,505 has been raised from and expended by this city, in the benefits whereof the government has had a large share. Seventhly, Had the government paid taxes in due proportion from the establishment of the metropolis to the present time the amount so disbursed would be nearly \$3,000,000. This sum has gone into the national treasury, almost entirely, with the exception of the \$10,000 expended on macadamizing Pennsylvania avenue and paving in front of and inclosing its own property. Eighthly, Although government has relieved the city, to some extent, by taking off its hands the principal of the Holland debt, upon the hypothesis of the stock subscribed by the corporation in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to the amount of \$1,000,000, which government now holds as security, still it evinces no confidence in said investment by having taken a large amount previously, and at the time of receiving the same, the corporation stock, was considered to have got at least an equivalent and good security for the advance in question. It is also borne in mind that the interest paid by the Washington city corporation, up to the time of said transfer, was considered as so much lost, as also the interest paid on the money borrowed to pay that interest, amounting to \$700,000.

Proceeds of Land Sales.

Ninthly, In addition to what the government has received from the original proprietors, and the large extent of ground it still holds for public purposes, as a free gift, and besides the \$800,000, proceeds of the sale of the Holland canal, proceeds of their owners for the improvement of the city, it has also accepted of \$120,000 from Virginia, and \$72,000 from Maryland, in the shape of land and sums collected since, and taxes remitted, etc., have all been spent for the benefit of distant sections of the country, and scarcely any portion of the proceeds has been disbursed for that of this city. Tenthly, The appropriations for public buildings and learned and charitable institutions within the District should not be charged to the account of the city, for all these improvements were for the accommodation of the public authorities, and therefore of national concern; and the philanthropic and patriotic spirit of the people of the nation at large, ought not to be made a burden upon the District.

My readers will must conclude, from the simple enumeration of the foregoing facts which are matters of statistical and historical accuracy and truth, that upon the settlement between the general government and this District a large balance is due to the latter, thus contradicting most clearly the assertion of its enemies in Congress and out, who desire to place its inhabitants in the attitude of mendicants and suitors for national charity and support. To make the position I have taken still stronger, let me add that the District ask but for what is strictly and justly due them, and that the charge of mendacity is false and libelous. I beg the serious and impartial attention of the public to the following synopsis of the above report made by the late Mr. South, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, on the memorial of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of Georgetown. The date of this report is February 1, 1855, and the twenty-third Congress, second session.

The Southard Report.

The committee reported that the embarrassment of the city was not caused by the impudence or extravagance of the inhabitants and city authorities to the extent anticipated, and that the views by which they were governed were of a liberal and public-spirited character. That neither the government nor the proprietors contemplated that the whole or even a large proportion of the burden should be thrown upon the inhabitants of the city. That the government is

bound by every principle of equal right to justice to pay a proportion of the expense in this matter equal to the amount of property which it held, and which was to be increased in value and benefited by the improvements which would have been greatly more than one-half. That it was anticipated, at the date of the contract, that the city would have been able to secure a considerable surplus to the city to be employed in its improvement; the city ought not, therefore, to be regarded as inexcusably negligent for its neglect for their alleviation. That the city may have gone further in this matter than the necessities or convenience of the government may for the time being have required, but the expenditures were made with the generous purpose of increasing the public accommodation and rendering the capital of the country what it ought to be, as well as to augment the property held by individuals, and by the government itself, and the improvements which it has made have greatly enhanced the value of the property held by the city. That in several states of the Union, where the government holds landed estate, it has paid taxes on it, while in the city of Washington it has not. That, although in the acts of incorporation which gave the city partial control over the streets, there is no exemption of the property of the government from taxation, thereby leaving the government free to tax its property, it is not intended that it should be exempted, but that it should be equally subject to those burdens necessary to the common benefit of the whole, and which this city, by its neglect, has refused to pay. That the only appropriation which appears to have been made exclusively for the city, was that of \$100,000 for the canal which unites the Potomac and the Annapolis rivers, and which was a concern originally belonging to the government, which it directed, and over which its commissioners have exercised, as to its location and execution, the committee united in a recommendation that Congress should transfer their private buildings lots to the city, making thus all taxable alike.

Interests Inseparable.

The report concludes with this impressive language: "In the investigation of the subject committed to them, and of the relief proposed, the committee have been unable to separate the interests of the District from the interests of the United States. They regard it as the duty of the Union to provide for the District for its own purposes. The design of the Constitution and its founders was to make the District a part of the Union, where it should have absolute and unlimited control. In accomplishing their purpose, the government has been obliged to relinquish the right of self-government and of the elective franchise, and to place the District under the control of the representatives of the states, to whom alone they can look for relief. In the present instance, to offer to the Senate a project for the relief of the District, is to offer to the representatives of the states, to whom alone they can look for relief, a project which will call upon the Union for the expenditure of any of the treasury funds, and which will be a burden upon the pockets of its citizens, but only for a part of the funds which were obtained by the agreement to locate the seat of government here, and which are necessary to replenish the treasury of a nation, rich, free from debt and competent to the most abundant provision for the accommodation of its public authorities." If the facts and conclusions, thus succinctly stated, do not clearly establish the positions that the people of this District have a peculiar and strong claim upon the protection and liberality of the government; that so far but a very small modicum of the notice and aid to which they have so just a right has been their lot, and great injuries done by accumulating them of being important suitors and mendicants, then human language must be weak and unreluctant, indeed, and I have read and construed the statistics relating to the affairs of these miles square, and the opinions of a committee from which I have quoted, with a mind blinded by partiality and prejudice. But such is not the case.

A History of Neglect.

I defy any person, at all open to reason and conviction or free from prejudice, to rise from the perusal of such information as has been accumulated on the subject without being struck by the fact that the metropolis of the Union has had unfair play; that its history is with slight exceptions but the narrative of unkind and unmerited congressional neglect, or positive hostility and insult, and a heavy balance is yet due upon account between it and the public authorities, who seem to be so careless and indifferent, to speak most charitably, in a matter which appeals most particularly to their sympathies, consciences and feelings. Would that the District had ever such friends as Campbell of South Carolina, Pratt of New York, Bayard of Delaware, Cassin of Maryland and Chilton of Virginia! Then would the public be spared the painful spectacle of seeing a suffering community trifled with, insulted and rebuffed by selfish politicians when they ask for charters for their banks, improvements on the public grounds and buildings, repairs for their dusty and worn-out streets and avenues, and appropriations for humane and charitable institutions. Then would the good old spirit of the fathers of the republic be once more evoked to bless and cheer the city which Washington founded and so dearly loved and cherished, which a Jefferson, an Adams, a Madison and a Monroe so watched over and cared for—once again lift its bowed head from the melancholy attitude of a mourner, and be rewarded for years of trouble and neglect by a return of that liberality and liberal legislation and government protection to which it has been so long a stranger.

Four Found Dead in Bed.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Henry Knell, his wife and their two young children were found dead in their beds, at Glenside, Long Island, today, the mother with a bullet through her head, the father and children suffocated by gas. Knell apparently had shot his wife, then turned to hang himself from a chandelier, which broke and let the gas flow into the room. A towel was attached to the broken gas jet.

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Concert at 8:15 P.M.

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RANDLE HIGHLANDS CAPITOL OF U.S. WHITE HOUSE

WATCH FOR A CITY, RANDLE HIGHLANDS.

U. S. WHEAT NOW DUTY FREE.

Argentine Congress Removes Tariff on Importations.

Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine minister to the United States, yesterday notified the State and Treasury Departments that his country had just passed a law which would allow free importation of wheat and wheat products from the United States into Argentina.

WEATHER.

Increasing Cloudiness Tonight; Monday Snow or Rain and Warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair Sunday, followed by increasing cloudiness by night. Monday snow or rain and warmer; light variable winds.

With the exception of rains on the north Pacific coast and in Texas and Louisiana, and light local snows in the Mississippi valley and the upper lake region, the weather remained fair during the last twenty-four hours.

Temperatures are lower in the north Atlantic states and a disturbance decidedly in the northern Rocky mountain region. In other parts of the country temperature changes were unimportant.

The indications are that a disturbance of moderate intensity over southern Texas will move eastward and be attended by rains Sunday in the Gulf states, and local snows in the middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and lower Michigan and by rains Monday in the north Atlantic states, and local snows or rains in the north Atlantic states. The weather will become fair Monday in the Mississippi valley and it will remain fair Sunday and Monday in the plains states and the Rocky mountain and upper Mississippi valley.

The temperature will rise Sunday in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region and the north Atlantic states, and Monday in the middle Atlantic states. Warmer weather is also probable Sunday in the northern plains states and the extreme upper Mississippi valley.

The winds along the north Atlantic coast will be light variable; on the middle Atlantic coast light to moderate variable; on the south Atlantic coast moderate northeast and east; on the east Gulf coast moderate variable, becoming north; on Lake Michigan light variable.

Tide Tables.

Today—Low tide, 2:45 a.m. and 2:48 p.m.; high tide, 8:35 a.m. and 8:50 p.m. Tomorrow—Low tide, 3:35 a.m. and 3:40 p.m.; high tide, 9:24 a.m. and 9:28 p.m.

The Sun and Moon.

Today—Sun rises 7:19 a.m.; sun sets, 4:46 p.m. Tomorrow—Sun rises, 7:19 a.m. Moon—Sets 1:41 p.m.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Midnight, 33°; 2 a.m., 32°; 4 a.m., 30°; 6 a.m., 29°; 8 a.m., 28°; 10 a.m., 30°; 12 noon, 32°.

JOSIAH PIERCE IS DEAD

IN HANOVER, GERMANY

Former Secretary of U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg—Knights by Russia.

Word has just been received here of the death in Hanover, Germany, December 16, of Josiah Pierce. He was born in Gorham, Me., June 14, 1827, being the son of Josiah and Evelina (Lewis) Pierce, and was the fifth of his family from father to son bearing the name of Josiah.

His grandfather Josiah was the founder of the town of Baldwin, Me., and was a half-brother of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. Mr. Pierce was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1846, and engaged in the practice of the law in Portland.

From 1855 until 1859 he served as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. In 1859 he became associated as legal adviser with Mr. Winans, who was then engaged in railroad construction in Russia, and that association continued until Mr. Winans' death, a few years ago, when Mr. Pierce retired from active life.

He lived in St. Petersburg for some fifteen years, and afterward in London. He was a man of scholarly tastes and a student of the classics, as well as a fluent linguist.

Knight of Russian Order.

Mr. Pierce was a knight of the Russian Order of St. Anne, and was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Zoological Society of London and of the Royal Institute of Great Britain, of which his great-

uncle, Count Rumford, was the founder. He married first Martha Derby Lander of Salem, Mass., who died in 1872. Their son, Maj. Josiah Pierce, Jr., died here in 1902, and his widow, a daughter of Rear Admiral Dabner, and her sons, Josiah and Vinton Pierce, who are undergraduates at Princeton, reside in Washington. Mr. Pierce will be buried at the old Pierce homestead, in Baldwin, Me.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled through them.

"Tango Slayer" Doomed.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Judge Slusher, in the circuit court at Wheaton, Ill., today refused to grant a rehearing on a motion for a new trial for Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of Mrs. Miller, his dancing teacher.

Spencer is sentenced to be hanged January 16.

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The New Metal Polish

Brightens up all metals "in a jiffy"

Is harmless, contains no ammonia, grit or acid and has no bad odor. You will like WONDERSHINE.

If you don't your Grocer will REFUND YOUR MONEY

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At Your Grocer's

B. B. EARNSHAW & BRO., Distributors.

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Colonial 8-Room Homes

Nos. 1802 to 1826 Kilbourne St. N.W.

Price, \$6,000

Terms, \$500 Cash. Balance Monthly

OPEN DAILY—LIGHTED AND HEATED UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

We positively claim that you cannot duplicate these houses in Mount Pleasant at the price. See them and be convinced.

Hot-water heat. Attic. Servant's room. Electric lights. Lots 22x105 to 20-foot paved alley. Room for garage.

H. R. Howenstein Co.

1314 F ST. N.W. or 7th AND H STS. N.E.

To inspect—Take any F street car marked Mount Pleasant, get off at Kilbourne street and walk west 1 1/2 squares.

These homes are selling to the very best class of people, and there is no question but that the people make the neighborhood, so if you want a good home in a good section be sure to inspect these homes before buying elsewhere.

Hot-water heat. Attic. Servant's room. Electric lights. Lots 22x105 to 20-foot paved alley. Room for garage.

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MONDAY

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One Day Only.

The Great 1-Cent Sale

People's Drug Stores

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M. G. GIBBS, Proprietor

MORE OF THOSE SENSATIONAL VALUES.

Tomorrow we will wind up for the year 1913 one of the most unique sales ever offered to the public, and we are giving big bargains in a ONE-CENT SALE that is fairly bristling with extraordinary economies in seasonable merchandise. Read every item in this list of great bargains and be on hand tomorrow to get your share.

Here's the proposition in a nutshell: Pay one cent more than the list price of any advertised article and get two. Full price for the first—one cent for the second. No matter what the first article costs—the second costs but one cent.

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled for Goods Advertised in This Wonderful Sale.

25c 1-lb. Toilet Powder, 2 for 26c

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